



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Brough, Stover, Denney, Lee, Uppinghouse, Buskirk, Hubbard, Craven, Morris, Clark, Hattabaugh, Dewalt, Logan, Baker, Strain, Vance, Hobbs, Huston, Short, and Young are some of the names. These were nearly all southerners, their average height was about six feet, their weight about 250 and their strength remarkable. The tallest man in the Union army according to the story was one of this group, Capt. David V. Buskirk, 82½ inches in stocking feet. It is an interesting story far out of the ordinary.

THE *Twenty-Second Biennial Report of the Kansas State Historical Society* covers the transactions of the society for 1919 and 1920.

J. L. HEINEMAN, of Connersville, has issued an 8-page pamphlet entitled *An Itineracy, Historic Connersville*, commemorative of the visit of the Indiana Pioneer association to that city, June 16, 1921.

Fort Wayne in 1790. Indiana Historical Society Publications, Vol. 7, No. 7. By M. M. QUAIFFE, Indianapolis, 1921, pp. 295-361.

This is a reprint of the Journal of Henry Hay from the *Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society*, 1914. In the proceedings it bears title "A Narrative of Life on the Old Frontier." The diarist left Detroit December 9, 1789, and the journal ends abruptly Saturday, April 3, 1790. The winter of 1789-90 was spent at the trading post of Fort Wayne, then called Miamitown. It is well edited and forms a valuable document.

Centennial Memorial Volume of Indiana University, 1820-1920, pp. 345. Bloomington, 1921.

This volume is made up of two parts; the first consisting of six lectures delivered by Judge David D. Banta, on successive Foundation days from 1889-1894. These have previously been published in the *Indiana Alumni Quarterly*, beginning with the first issue of the magazine, January, 1914. The second part is an account of the series of addresses delivered at the Centennial Educational conference, held at Indiana university, May 5-7, 1920, including the address delivered by

Jacob G. Schurman on Foundation day, January 20, 1920, together with an account of the Centennial commencement. The first one hundred pages of the volume deal with the growth and early development of the university, from its beginning in 1820, through its transformation into the University (1832-1838), and the final safeguarding of its endowment by a constitutional provision in 1850. The first period of the university was the seminary, 1820-'28. As early as 1816 an act of congress provided for a "seminary of learning" and the many difficulties in obtaining professors, and the trials of the few students are related. In 1828 by a legislative enactment the seminary was raised to the dignity of a college to meet the needs of a growing community. After a few months of anxiety on the part of the founders of the college, Dr. Andrew Wylie accepted the presidency. The fourth lecture is concerned with the "Faculty War of 1832," which finally resulted in the employment of a number of new professors. The fifth lecture deals with the last stages of transformation, by which the college became the university. The sixth and last lecture in the first part of the volume, explains the changes brought about by President Wylie. All of the lectures are written in an entertaining style, containing personal references to former professors and anecdotes of interest to students and graduates of the school. The first address in the second part is "The American University: Today and Tomorrow," by J. G. Schurman. Although a scholarly discourse, setting forth the highest ideals of a university, it contains too much of the idea of a selective training for the exceptional. Of the eleven addresses published, which were delivered at the Educational conference, one of the most clear-cut and suggestive was, "The University and its Service to Business," by Evans Woolen. He sets forth the main purpose of the State university as follows: first, to train men of character to think, and second, to develop in them a habit of work. Other papers in this volume are: "Researches on Spirocleacta Pallida," by Aldred S. Warthin; "The University Medical School and the State," by A. S. Warthin; "Graduate Medical Education, Experience with the Minnesota Plan," by Elisa P. Lyon; "The Thomas Jefferson Theory of Education," by Samuel M. Ralston; "The State University at the Opening

of the Twentieth Century," by Edward A. Birge; "The Functions of the State University," by Paul Shorey; "The Obligation of the State toward Scientific Research," by Roscoe Pound; "A Present Need in American Professional Education," by Robert A. Millikan; "Spiritual Frontiersmen," by Francis J. McConnell and "The Spiritual Ideal of the University," by Sir Robert Alexander Falconer. This latter part of the volume, unlike the first, deals with topics of general interest, outlining the broad underlying principles of the relations of a State university to such professions as law, medicine and business. The last fifty pages of the book give a detailed account of the Centennial commencement, written by Ivy L. Chamness. It closes with a fitting address by Doctor Bryan to the Senior class. It is scarcely conceivable that such a valuable volume, the only one of its kind published by the university, should have neither title page, nor index. The paper is poor and the binding worse.

LESSIE LANHAM

Recollections of Early Days in Kansas; Volume II. Publications of the Kansas State Historical Society. By SHALOR WINCHELL ELDRIDGE, Topeka, 1920, pp. 235.

This is a personal account of the writer's life in Kansas from 1855-1872. Shalor Winchell Eldridge, a native of Southhampton, Massachusetts, left his home for Kansas in the early days of the struggle. He was a free state man of sterling character and a great leader in the Kansas movement. He settled with his family in Kansas City where he took charge of the American House. He concealed several free state men for months. Among them was Governor Andrew H. Reeder, whom he protected at the danger of his life and that of his family. He aided Reeder in making his escape out of Kansas. He removed his family to Lawrence for a year as the society there was more congenial to them than the border ruffian element of Kansas City. The sacking of Lawrence occurred during their stay. In 1856 Eldridge made a trip to Washington on a mission to the President, to acquaint him of conditions in Kansas. He was appointed as one of the delegates to the national Republican convention which met in June at Philadelphia. He returned